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## THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

A FRIEND in Keimener, Wyo., asks The Herald for some information about the international court of arbitration, commonly known as The Hague Tribunal.

In July, 1899, a universal peace conference was held at The Hague. Representatives of practically all the prominent nations of the earth were there and as a result of their deliberations The Hague Tribunal was authorized. It consists of four citizens of each of the following countries, which were the signatory powers: The United States, England, Germany, Russia, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and Norway.

The original appointees as representatives of the United States were ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Fuller, former Attorney General John W. Griggs, and United States Circuit Judge George Gray. The stated object of the court is, as its name signifies, to facilitate the arbitration of international disputes. The court is in session whenever necessary.

Although designed primarily for the benefit of the signatory powers, the court is accessible to all nations. Whenever two or more of them agree to submit their differences to international arbitration, they are at liberty to select from the members of the court such men as they please to hear the case. Evidence is then taken, arguments made and a finding handed down, as in an ordinary court procedure.

The thirty-first article of the convention says: "Arbitration functions may be conferred upon a single arbitrator, or on several arbitrators designated by the parties at their discretion, or chosen from the members of the permanent court established by the present act. Unless otherwise decided, the formation of the arbitration tribunal is to be effected as follows: Each party will appoint two arbitrators, who will choose a chief arbitrator. In case of a division, the selection is to be entrusted to a third power whom the parties will designate. If an agreement is not effected in this manner, each party is to designate a chief arbitrator, and the choice of a chief arbitrator is to devolve upon them."

In article 25 it is provided that the tribunal will usually sit at The Hague, but may sit elsewhere by consent of the contending parties. It is interesting to note that the delegates from the United States to the convention guarded against the possibility of an entanglement over the Monroe doctrine, by inserting in the convention this clause:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not interfering with, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in said convention be so construed as to require the relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

## CENSORING THE PRESIDENT.

CERTAIN SELF-APPOINTED censors of the public morals have worked themselves up to a fine pitch of indignation over the replacing of a picture by Watts in the White House art gallery. The picture is the "Love and Life," a study by the nude, that was removed from the White House by President Cleveland in response to a demand from these same censors eight years ago. It has been in the Corcoran gallery in Washington ever since, until President Roosevelt had it brought back to its original place.

Mrs. Emily D. Martin, national superintendent of purity in literature and art for the Woman's Christian Temperance union, is mainly responsible for the present agitation. She said, recently:

"My first step will be to write a letter to President Roosevelt asking for an explanation. . . . It will be very disconcerting for the women who have admired him to learn that he has given a place on the walls of the White House to this vulgar and painful picture by Watts. The president must have been led astray by the great name of the artist, and, like many others, concluded that a celebrity could not produce anything that would be demoralizing."

In the absence of any further information we may conclude that Mrs. Martin wrote her letter and that the president replied to it in fitting language. At any rate, the picture still hangs where he directed that it should hang. Whatever the president said to Mrs. Martin we are sure he will be forgiven by the public if he told her that: he was the best judge as to what should adorn the walls of his official abiding place.

President Roosevelt has a grown daughter. He also has younger children. It is quite probable that he loves his flock just as ordinary fathers love theirs. Indeed, we feel that it is almost certain that he would not place

before his children anything in art calculated to demoralize them. While it is true, too, that in a sense the White House is a public building, still to all intents and purposes it is President Roosevelt's private home today, and he is most interested in its contents.

Some people are inclined to imagine evil where evil does not exist. To the absolutely pure mind the nude in art is not suggestive, unless a deliberate attempt has been made to make it so. "Love and Life" has been exposed to the public view for years in one place and another and we have not heard that anybody has traced an alarming increase in vice to it.

Mrs. Martin is guilty of unwarranted officiousness when she attempts to pose as the president's censor. She would be much better employed in looking after her own home and her immediate circle of acquaintances.

## ARTIFICIAL MILK.

THE SECRET of artificial milk has almost been discovered by a Frenchman, M. Lajeune, a scientist, who has been working along this line in his laboratory in Paris. He has not yet succeeded in making artificial milk, but he has, so he claims, made skimmed milk fully as nutritive and valuable for food and other purposes as the original product of the patient bovine.

M. Lajeune gives his formula as follows: To two kilograms of wheat flour he adds two kilograms of barley malt and .066 kilograms of bicarbonate of lime. This he mixes thoroughly and then adds four kilograms of water and twenty kilograms of skimmed milk. The whole is then placed over a slow fire and cooked until it begins to thicken. After this it is removed from the fire and thinned with water and then boiled for five minutes.

The result, according to M. Lajeune, is about twenty-six quarts of rich cream, which can be diluted to make twice that amount of ordinary good milk. The product is declared to be especially well adapted to feeding calves. There is no good reason, either, why it should not be used for human beings also. None of the ingredients is harmful in the least, and if the combination doesn't produce good milk, it produces, in the language of our drug-gift friend, "something equally as good."

Still, those who can afford to get the real beverage direct from the cow had better not take any chances with artificial mixtures. After all, it is hard to improve on nature, although the trick has been done in some cases.

## A CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME.

THE UNITED STATES STEEL corporation, commonly known as the steel trust, has seen the advantages which may be derived from co-operation. Hereafter its profits will, after a slight amount has been earned, be divided among its employees after a fashion that seems thoroughly just and equitable. In addition, the employees who are able to save any money from their earnings are to be permitted to purchase stock in the corporation at a figure slightly lower than the market rate.

Stated in figures, when the earnings of the company reach \$50,000,000 in 1903, and there is little doubt that they will go far above that amount—1 per cent of the total is to be set apart for the use and benefit of the men. From \$50,000,000 the percentage for employees increases until, at \$150,000,000, a not unlikely mark, 2.5 per cent will be given to the men. All of this will not be distributed in cash.

At the end of every quarter, one-half of the accumulation will go to the men as a gift from the company. At the end of the year, the other half is to be invested in stock to be held for their benefit and to be distributed among them at the end of five years of faithful service. In the event that an employee who has an interest in the stock accumulation leaves the service prior to the expiration of the five years specified, he is not to participate in the division, but his share goes to those who remain.

It is not probable that a very large proportion of the men will be able to buy stock outright, as proposed, but of them can benefit by the free distribution. The plan seems to be a very magnanimous one, but it is not altogether unselfish. Corporations are engaged in business for the purpose of making money and if the officers of the steel trust did not believe their beneficence would yield handsome returns there would be no beneficence.

Men will work harder for a concern in which they have, or hope to have, a pecuniary interest. They will give to such a company all of the best that is in them. They will be less likely to become involved in disputes and strikes over trivial matters for they will know that every idle wheel will mean a reduction in their personal dividends, aside from wages. Therefore the United States Steel corporation can well afford to be generous. It is the very best kind of sound business policy, and if more employers could be persuaded to adopt a similar course there would be far fewer strikes in this country.

## ANTI-TOBACCO INTOLERANCE.

IN THIS AGE of tolerance, when every man is growing more and more to feel that his fellow man has a right to his own beliefs, his own habits of living, his own ideas of good citizenship, so long as they do no harm to society at large, it is disappointing to hear such a note as one uttered by an eminent London divine. This pastor never worshipped at the shrine of My Lady Nicotine and never wanted to worship there. He says:

"I hate smoking. From one end to the other, it is a nuisance. It ends in cancer, apoplexy, bad temper, bankruptcy and almost in hydropy. It is an invention of the devil. It is the pastime of perdition. No dog smokes. No bird pines for tobacco. No horse is a member of a pipe club. No intelligent person ever puts a cigar in his mouth. The whole idea and practice of smoking must be condemned as atheistical, agnostical and infinitely detestable."

There's tolerance for you—if you don't care what you say. There's a kindly, brotherly, Christian spirit, and above all, this minister must have known that he didn't speak like that. It is practically certain that if the male population of the earth could

be permitted to take a vote for or against the abolition of tobacco, the weed would win by a majority of about twenty to one. A statistician has figured that at least eight men out of ten use tobacco in some form the world over. The two non-users in ten don't object to it very strenuously, either. It is to the abuse, rather than to the use, of tobacco that valid objections can be made.

Surely eight-tenths of the male population of the globe are not drifting toward "cancer, apoplexy, bad temper, bankruptcy" and kindred evils. It is certainly a fact that dogs don't smoke and that birds prefer grain and other normal foods to tobacco, but dogs and birds do a great many things that human beings would consider decidedly objectionable if done by one of their own number, so the preacher's comparison does not hold good.

If smoking is "atheistical, agnostical and infinitely detestable," then lots of mighty good men are going wrong right here in Salt Lake. Some of them preach excellent sermons from their pulpits every Sunday, too. Of course, the Londoner went further than he, perhaps, intended. If he meant every word he said he simply didn't know what he was talking about. We very much prefer to remember the attitude of another eminent London preacher, a man whose sermons have been heard around the world, the Reverend Mr. Spurgeon, who said, between whiffs from his long-stemmed pipe:

"I smoke to the glory of God."

## SOME WEALTHY INDIANS.

THE REPORT of the government agent for the Osage Indians brings to light some interesting facts about those wards of the nation. The Osages are the wealthiest people in the world, figured on the per capita basis. Of the pinch of poverty and hunger they know nothing, for they are far beyond the reach of such evils.

According to the report of the agent, the Osages have more than \$5,000,000 on deposit to their credit with the treasurer of the United States. The interest on this money amounted last year to \$415,553, and the Osage income from other sources was \$155,478, the latter sum including money from leased lands. The only charge against the tribe consisted of \$83,791 for school maintenance and \$397 for incidental expenses.

In addition to their money, the Osages own outright 1,400,000 acres of the finest land in the territory of Oklahoma. As there are only 1,890 of the tribe, all told, it will be seen that every member is at least comfortably provided for. Their only real trouble consists in finding a way to get rid of their wealth. Perhaps, if left to their own devices and the rapacity of white men, the Indians might soon be poverty stricken, but so long as the government continues to look after their interests they will continue to grow richer.

It is reported that the number of Osages is growing less year by year. In spite of, or perhaps because of, their splendid homes and their rich lands, they are dwindling away, and the time may not be very far distant when the last of the Osages will take his place in history along with the last of the Mohicans. When that time does come, though, the last survivor will be able to repose his bones in a tomb that will equal any mausoleum in the United States, if he desires to do so.

## NEW FOOTBALL RULES NEEDED.

A DISCUSSION is being waged in the colleges with a view to the abandonment of what are known as mass plays in football, and the outlook is good for a modification of the rules with this end in view. It is to be hoped the change will be made, both for the sake of the players and for the benefit of the spectators.

Excepting the inflated, few spectators of a game get much real pleasure from the sport, unless it happens to be one of those rare occasions when an exchange of kicks is the order of the day.

To see twenty-two men line up with lowered heads and rush at one another like bulls on the range is exhilarating, but it has very little attraction for the average onlooker. To see these same men pile up in a mass, jumping on each other and maiming or disabling a man every few minutes is not sport.

But with on-order plays, plenty of kicking, running and tackling, football would be one of the great games of the world. Nowadays it is too much a matter of weight and brute strength, whereas it should develop every variety of skill, of swiftness and finesse. The change in rules cannot come too soon to suit the public.

## NEW GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

THE NEWEST CAUSE for divorce has been located by Mrs. Lulu E. Wuest of New York City. Mrs. Wuest has other grounds, but the first allegation in her complaint is that her husband takes too many ice-cold baths. She declares that on at least one memorable occasion he took seven icy baths in a single night. If that is a really chilly proposition The Herald has another guess coming.

It is hard to understand, though, why Mrs. Wuest should consider it a valid reason why the courts should give her a decree. Now, if she had alleged that her husband compelled her to take seven cold baths in a night, a whole lot of us would rise up and say "amen" to her prayer. Perhaps, though, he kept her awake with his spluttering and spluttering around in the bath room.

In such a contingency, Mrs. Wuest may have really suffered. Few things are more aggravating than lying in bed while somebody else is splashing cold water in an adjoining bath room. It is not only noisy, but it is calculated to make even a warm bed feel chilly. As to a husband's right to take as many baths as he pleases, we shall leave it to the courts to decide.

On general principles, though, we should declare any man a nuisance who takes as many as seven per night. Some people don't take many more than that in a year and yet they seem perfectly unobjectionable to themselves, at least. We trust the Wuests may agree on a happy medium and that the wife will withdraw her suit. Still, if the courts will pass upon this interesting question a great work will have been accomplished.

Some surprise must have been occasioned by the announcement that Bret

Harte's estate was worth only \$1,800. Mr. Harte was a prolific writer and his books seemed to have a steady and permanent sale. That he died all but penniless will be to the nature of a discouragement to budding literary geniuses. After all, there is considerably more money in laying brick.

The state has a balance of \$589,000 in its treasury, but let us all try to keep the glad tidings from the ears of the legislators who are making tracks toward the capital.

The price of anthracite coal has been advanced another notch in New York. Evidently the trust is in a hurry to get back the money lost on account of the strike.

Senator Kearns has gone back to

## Americans as Chinamen.

Our national holiday, the Fourth, we also celebrate in Chinese fashion, says Ralph Bergengren in the Boston Transcript. At first we imported Chinese materials. But conservative China would not import with us. The beneficent invention of the dynamite cracker has now made the original Chinese product an inefficient means of expressing our appreciation of our inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness. The parallel goes further. In China it is the grown man, quite as much as the child, who participates in the burning of holiday gunpowder. In this country it becomes yearly more evident that much of the dynamite exploded on the Fourth is touched off by children of the older generation.

One gatherer from many of the books already written about the doings of the Celestial empire is the impression that China and the United States have in common the theory and practice of civil service reform. It has been often noted that China has no examinations for public office; but the real reason of these examinations to the public offices for which they provide was found by Professor Morse, and he says: "Among the many interesting features in Canton was the examination hall. The candidates who compete for office come from all parts of the empire. These include young men and old men, some of whom have reached the age of 80 or 90 years, who have been competing since they were boys, and appear again and again to win the coveted prize of recognition, and, if successful, to set some office under government with a modest stipend, the balance of their salary being squeezed out of the inhabitants by fraud and persecution."

Early in the morning a single text from Confucius or some other ancient classical writer is issued to all, each one receiving the same text. This day and all to write an essay and deliver it the next morning. An ignoramus on everything but the Chinese classics may beat other numbers in writing the best composition on the text given, and attain some office dealing with matters pertaining to the nineteenth century. As an illustration, a competitor has secured a position in the army by passing a literary examination on the art of war, not as understood today, but as set forth by the sage, 3,000 years ago. One of these authorities, held in high respect by the Chinese, is Sun-Tse by name, solemnly recommends such a maneuver as this: Spread the camp of the enemy sweet musical airs, so as to soften his heart. "This matter of literary examination for public office has been repeatedly upon, yet no one can realize its overpowering absurdity until he comes to examine the conditions minutely. China is supposed to have an army and navy, arsenals and departments of telegraph, and so on. Now one opens a page of Confucius, the 'Doctrine of the Mean,' or the 'Analects,' for example, and he finds:

## WON MONEY.

On a Horse Race While Enjoying a Sound Sleep.

To celebrate his remarkable achievement of winning a bet on a horse race while he was asleep, Hon. Mike Kirk, sometimes known as the mayor of Canal street, and who next week will be the man in "de Ate," next week gave a dinner yesterday to a number of his friends in a restaurant in Gramercy park.

Kirk, who keeps a saloon at Canal and Chrystie streets, went to the Hartford House in Gramercy park after dinner and there met Louis Gells, the proprietor. Gells plays the races now and then, and on Saturday night he was the tip off to Kirk, Charles Luck, Charlie Crawford, Brooklyn Johnnie, Reardon, Jimmie and several others. All played it, and when the horse finished outside the money they turned upon Gells.

"I will win today and you will all feel like kicking yourselves."

Shortly before the fourth race at New Orleans was run Gells marked on slips of paper all the horses that were entered, put the slips in a hat and drew out one which read "Floarline."

"Do you der horse. And his der only way to pick winners. Any chentleman vat wants ter bed mit me can get into it, yes?"

The crowd laughed at Gells; all save Kirk, who was sound asleep in a corner. "He's a fool," said Gells, "I left it at you," said Gells, as he went to the telephone.

"Hello, hello!" he shouted, "dis is Louis. Put me down for your hundred by Floarline."

"Sacker! Crazy Dutchman!" yelled the crowd. "Iss dot so?" said Gells. "I will show you how much of a sucker you are."

"Hey, hello, hello!" he shouted again in the transmitter, "put down another bet for me by Floarline for you hundred tollars on Floarline."

At this point Kirk woke up. "O! dis dropped me 'coin on Jim Corbett," he said, "but I just had a folme drame. O! theek, I have a hundred to win. O! my sorry O! woke up."

Then he went to sleep again. Gells and Kirk were the subject of all kinds of jests until the ticker unrolled the information that Floarline had won at 8 to 1. Gells dashed for his sack and fished out \$50. With the money in one hand he shook Kirk with the other.

"Mia! Mia!" he shouted, "ve vin, ve vin. Here is der ade hundred."

"Lave me slape," muttered Kirk. "How did you guess me drame?"

It took Kirk some time to realize his good fortune. He and Gells finally decided to give the dinner. Hon. Phil Wisasig presided and Charlie Wagner, the Grand street druggist, who never bets on horses, was toastmaster.

## MASCAGNI.

O son of Italy, not in this strenuous land, Not in the confines of this great world,

Where street on street Trade's mighty temples stand, Is there a thatch to shield your mighty art.

She is the beggar singer at the door, When Mammon and his own make gaily.

And happy she, if from his miser's store He deigns to toss a coin or two away.

Sweeter to us the music of our gold, Or intermezzo risen from clang and din, Of industry, or cry of 'bought' or 'sold,' Than any strain your genius might invent.

Perhaps—perhaps some hundreds years from now.

For more than money we may feel a need, And fashion laurels for your statue's brow, And give your genius its belated meed.

D. J. R.

Don't fail to read our ads on pages 23 and 24. Great January Cash Clearance Sale begins tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. THE LACE HOUSE.

Washington to prepare a nice warm reception for his prospective colleague, Apostle Smoot.

How many of you have kept your New Year resolutions? Don't all speak at once.

Now New Mexico and Arizona want to get in as one state, and it is barely possible that the plan may be carried through successfully. It will, however, nip some senatorial ambitions while they are still young and tender.

When Sousa played the "Star Spangled Banner," his British audience, according to the dispatches, sat down. Well, it isn't the first time the Britishers have gone "way back" before that good old banner.

The reader cannot fail to make his own comparison of certain features of our own examinations with those just cited.

Finally, we are Chinese in yet another characteristic that is not worthy of condemnation; namely, in the prevalent custom of bringing home the dead for burial. The custom in China is due largely to ancestor worship (and here again one might look at our interests in genealogy and exclaim: How very Chinese!), while in our own case it is probably due to the rapid development of distant parts of the country by individuals whose family ties bound them to the burying places of their forefathers. Unlike the other similarities, this particular one has no common root. In the other cases it may happily be argued that we will eventually outgrow a certain natural barbarism which Chinese conservatism has maintained for itself since long before the Middle Ages.

Wherein we are unlike John Chinaman has been many times pointed out. "He laughs," says one observer, "when he tells you his father, or mother, brother or sister is dead. He asks you if you have eaten your rice instead of saying, 'How do you do?' and locates his intellect in his stomach. For 'Good-bye' he says, 'Walk slowly.' Instead of telling you to take heart and be brave when danger threatens, he tells you to lessen your heart; he makes the most earnest inquiries, not only as to your health, but asks your age, and compliments you if you are old. He wishes to know what your salary or income is; what your real estate is, and numbers of other polite questions which we think impertinent. He shakes his own hands instead of clapping yours."

But all this, while amusing, does not compensate for the fact that we may find in a crowd of Chinamen characteristics that we find in a crowd of ourselves, and in these characteristics and their outward manifestation an explanation of the Chinese custom of referring to us as barbarians, and of the American custom of returning the compliment. Unfortunately, that which we have in common are the things which the sanest and most civilized minds of both nations, from the time of Emerson, have held up to condemnation.

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